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ADOPT THE POPULAR AND BENEFICIAL "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL"

1,000,000 Complete HAIR-DRILL Outfits Free to Readers.

If you are worried about the condition of your hair, if it is weak, impoverished, falling out, or affected with scurf, dryness, or over-greyness, do as millions of others (both men and women) have done and try "Harlene Hair-Drill"—the delightful toilet exercise and unfailing remedy for all hair-health defects.

A short course of Hair Drill will quickly convince you of the wonderful benefits to be derived from its daily practice, and the opportunity is freely offered to you in the unique Four-Fold Gift Outfit described below.

HERE IS THE 4-FOLD GIFT.

1. A Bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food and tonic for the hair.
2. A Packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the hair for "Hair-Drill."
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Write in the first place for one of the 1,000,000 "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfits, and prove its efficacy for yourself free of personal expense. Send only 6 annas in stamps to cover cost of postage and packing.

"MILLIONS PRACTISE 'HAIR-DRILL'."

Millions of men and women now practise "Harlene Hair-Drill" daily. They have tested and proved that this unique preparation, "Harlene," and its agreeable method of application, "Hair-Drill," is the surest way to overcome all hair defects, and that it is also the easiest way to ensure the perfect growth of long, silky, beautiful hair in abundance, glossy and bright.

"HARLENE" MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

In the course of a few days you will find every strand of your hair waking up to new vitality and new strength—you will find a

new sparkle and freshness revivifying the hair, and all the lost light and shade, as well as the delicate tints of the hair, which have been dulled down, will reappear, and your hair will rapidly take on a new lease of life and beauty.

"HARLENE" FOR MEN ALSO.

Men, too, find that "Harlene" prevents



All classes of Society are now regularly practising "Harlene Hair-Drill." Men in both the Army and Navy, and at Home, Nurses, Factory Workers, indeed, all classes are able to benefit the "Harlene" at 30, 40, or 50 annas. Everyone is today invited to accept the Free Gift Outfit made in this announcement. Simply send your name and address with the coupon form below and by return you will receive without any charge or obligation the complete "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit fully described in this announcement.

Scalp Irritation, Dryness, and a tendency to Baldness. It is no exaggeration to say that millions of men and women in all walks of life practise the refreshing and beneficial "Hair-Drill" daily, and so preserve hair-health and beauty.

When you have enjoyed your hair-beauty experiments you can obtain further supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremex" Shampoo Powder from all Dealers and Drug Stores throughout England.

Any or all of the preparations will be sent on receipt of 6 annas extra for postage direct from Edwards' Harlene, Ltd., 20, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.1, England. Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed.

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Dear Sirs—Please send me your free "Harlene" Four-Fold Hair-growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 6 annas in stamps for postage to any part of the world. (Foreign stamps accepted.)

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Hongkong Daily Press.

WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately most of these ailments are not, in the long run, dangerous, and are easily amenable to simple treatment. Beginning, serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment. There is nothing wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the first dose of this excellent preparation and perseverance with the remedy will induce a sense of freedom from the energy of morbidness as the result of the improved working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the curative influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the ailments peculiar to females of all ages. They have helped thousands, and recommended themselves.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (25 pills) 1/1s (55 pills) & 2/9 (105 pills).

20,000 DOCTORS

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PLASMON

ALL NOURISHMENT ARROWROOT

Because

It is "of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all."—Dr. Vichow, Berlin.

"AN UNKNOWN WARRIOR."

(By Sir Philip Gibbs.)

LONDON, November 11th.

It did not seem an unknown warrior whose body came on the gun-carriage down Whitehall where we were waiting for him. He was known to us all. It was one of "our boys," not warriors, as we called them in the days of darkness, lit by faith.

To some women, weeping a little in the crowd after an all-night vigil, he was their boy who went missing one day and was never found till now, though their souls went searching for him through dreadful places in night.

To many men, among those packed densely on each side of the empty street, wearing ribbons and badges on their clothes, he was a familiar figure—one of those fellows, dressed in the drab of khaki, stained by mud and grease, who went into the dirty ditches with this steel hat on his head and in his heart the unspoken things, which made him one of us in courage and in fear, with some kind of faith not clear, full of perplexities often dim in the watchwords of those years of war.

GREAT FOLK AWAIT HIM.

So it seemed to me, at least, as I looked down Whitehall and listened to the music which told us that the unknown was coming down the road. The band was playing the old "Dead March in F" with heavy drumming, but as yet the roadway was clear where it led up to that altar of sacrifice as it looked, covered by two flags, hanging in long folds of scarlet and white.

About that altar cenotaph there were little groups of strange people, all waiting for the dead soldier. Why were they there?

There were great folk to greet the dust of a simple soldier. There was the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London and other clergy in gowns and hoods. What had they to do with the body of a soldier who had gone trudging through the mud and muck like one and in a legion of ants, unknown to fame, not more heroic, perhaps than all his peers about him, not missed much when he fell dead between the tangled wire and the shell holes?

There were great generals and admirals, Lord Haig himself, Commander in Chief of our armies in France, and Admiral Beatty, who held the seas; Lord French of Ypres, with Horns of the First Army and Byng of the Third, and Air Marshal Trenchard, who commanded all the birds that flew above the lines on the mornings of enormous battles.

ON METAL TAG "UNKNOWN."

These were the high powers, infinitely remote, perhaps, in the imagination of the man whose dust was now being borne toward them. It was their brains that had directed his movements down the long roads which galled his feet, over ground churned up by gunned under his heavy pack if he were a foot soldier, and whatever his class as a soldier ordained at last the end of his journey, which finished in a grave marked by metal disk—"unknown."

In life, he had looked upon these Generals as terrifying in their power "for the likes of him." Sometimes, perhaps, he had saluted them as they rode past. Now they stood in Whitehall to salute him, to keep silence in his presence, to render him homage, more wonderful, with deeper reverence than any general of them all has had.

There were princes there about the cenotaph, not only of England, but of the Indian Empire. These Indian rajahs, that old white-bearded, white turbaned man with the face of an Eastern prophet—was it possible that they, too, were out to pay homage to an unknown British soldier?

There was something of the light of Flanders in Whitehall. The tattered ruins of Cloth Hall at Ypres used to shine white. A mist, suffused a little by sun, caught, white as the walls and turrets of the War Office in this mist of London. The tower of Big Ben was dim through the mist like the tower of Albert Church until it fell into a heap under the fury of gunfire.

Presently the sun shone brighter so that the picture of Whitehall was etched with deeper lines. On all the buildings flags were flying at the half-mast. The people who kept moving about the cenotaph were there for mourning, not for mere pageantry. The Grenadier officers, who walked about with drawn swords, were crepe on their arms. Presently they passed the word along. "Reserve arms," and all along the line of route soldiers turned over their rifles and bent their heads over their butts. It was when the music of the Dead March came louder up the street.

THE KING STANDS ALONE.

A number of black figures stood in a separate group from the Admirals and Generals, people of importance to whom the eyes of the crowd turned while men and women tip-toed to get a glimpse of them.

The Prime Minister and Ministers and ex-Ministers of England were there—Asquith, Lord Curzon and other statesmen who in those years of conflict were responsible for all the mighty effort of the nation, who stirred up its passion and emotions, who organized its labour and service, who won that victory and this peace. I thought the people about me shared at them as though conscious of the task that is theirs now that peace is the test of victory.

But it was one figure who stood alone as the symbol of the nation in this tribute to the spirit of our dead. As Big Ben struck three-quarters after ten the King advanced toward the cenotaph, followed by the Prince of Wales, the Prince's two brothers, and the Duke of Connaught. And while the others stood in lines looking toward the top of Whitehall the King was a few paces ahead of them alone, waiting motionless for the body of the unknown warrior who had died in his service.

CROWD STILLED BY EMOTION.

It was very silent in Whitehall. Before the ordered silence the dense line of people had kept their places without movement and only spoke little in their long time of waiting, and then as they caught their first glimpse of the gun-carriage were utterly quiet, all heads were bared and bent. Their emotion was as though a little cold breeze were passing. One seemed to feel the spirit of the crowd. Above all this mass of plain people something touched one with a sharp, yet softening thought.

The massed bands, passed with their noble music and their drums thumping at the hearts of men and women. Guards with their reversed arms passed and then the gun carriage with its team of horses halted in front of the cenotaph where the King stood, and every hand was raised to salute the soldier who died that we might live, chosen by fate for this honour which is in remembrance of that great army of comrades who went out with him to no man's land.

The King laid a wreath on this coffin and then stepped back again. Crowded behind the gun carriage in one long vista was an immense column of men of all ranks of the navy and army moving up slowly before coming to a halt, and behind again other men in civilian clothes, and everywhere among them and above them flowers in the form of wreaths and crosses.

Then all was still, and the picture was complete, framing in that coffin where the steel hat and the King's sword lay upon the flag which draped it. The soul of the nation at its best, purified at this moment by this emotion, was there in silence about the dust of that unknown.

Guns were being fired somewhere in the distance. They were not loud, but like the distant thumping of guns on a misty day in Flanders when there was "nothing to report," though on such a day, perhaps, this man had died.

Presently there was a far off wailing like the cry of a banshee. It was a siren giving "the warning of silence in some place by the river."

The deep notes of Big Ben struck 11 and then the King turned quickly to a lever behind him, touched it, and let fall the great flag which had draped the altar. The cenotaph stood revealed, utterly austere except for three standards with their gilt wreaths.

It was a time of silence. What thoughts were in the minds of all the people, only God knows, as they stood there for those two minutes which were very long.

There was dead stillness in Whitehall, only broken here and there by the coughing of a man or woman, quickly hushed.

WHO WAS THE UNKNOWN?

The unknown warrior! Was it young Jack, perhaps who had never been found? Was it one of those fellows in the battalion that moved up through Ypres before the height of the battle in the boxes?

Men were smoking this side of Ypres. One could see the glow of their cigarettes as they were halted around the old mill house at Vlamertinghe. It rained after that, beating sharply on tin hats, pouring in spoons down the water-proof capes. They went out through Menin. Shelling began along the duck boards by Westhoek ridge, gas shelling, every old drop.

Fellows dropped into the shell holes full of water. They had their packs on, all their fighting kit. Some of them lay there in pits where the water was red-dish.

There were a lot of unknown warriors in the bogs of Glencorse Wood and Inverness Copse. They lay by upturned tanks and sank in slime. Queer how fellows used to drop and never give a sound, so that their pals passed on without knowing.

In all sorts of places the unknown warrior lay down and was not quickly found. In Spout Wood they were lying after the battle among the river trees. On the fields of Somme they lay in the churned-up earth, in High Wood and Delville Wood and this side of Loupart Wood. It was queer one day how the sun shown on Loupart Wood. Old "Boche" was there then, and the wood seemed to have a thousand eyes staring at our lines newly dug. An airplane came through the fleecy sky, wonderfully careless of the black shrapnel bursting about it. Wonderful chaps, those airmen.

For the man about it wasn't good to stumble in that ground. Barbed wire tore one's hands damnably. There was a boy lying in a tangle of barbed wire. He looked as though he was asleep, but he was dead all right. An airplane passed overhead with a loud humming sound.

THEN THE "LAST POST."

What is this long silence, all this crowd in London streets two years after the armistice peace? Yes, those were old dreams that have passed, old ghosts passing down Whitehall among the living.

The silence ended. Some word rang out. Bugles were blowing; they were sounding "the last post" to the unknown warrior of the great war in which many men died without record or renown. Further than Whitehall sounded the last post to the dead. Did the whole army of the dead hear that call to them, from the living?

In the crowd below me women were weeping quietly. It was the cry from their hearts that was heard furthest, nearest. The men's faces were hard like masks, hiding all they thought and felt.

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The World's Greatest Wonder-show will open in KOWLOON (next to the Post Office)

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FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

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An Act of Supreme Merit and Perfection on the Balancing Trapeze.

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In Roman Ring Act.

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Classical Dancers.

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Comedy Jugglers in their Latest Act of "Jazz Juggling"

Some Stunt.

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A well-known Lady Equestrienne, Graceful and Skilled.

CHRISTINI

The World's Favourite Musical Clown with his Lady Partner.

The following are Old Favourites:

MAXIMO

The Cuban Wonder—more than ever "Drunk on the Wire."

SPUDS

With New Partners and New Eccentricities.

Mlle. LORENZ

The Graceful Lady on the Trapeze.

GIRO'S ANGLIO-CHINESE TROUPE

In New Creations.

Signor FRANCESCO TRUFFELLI

GIANNI TRUFFELLI and MARCO LISARDI

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GRAND FREE OUTSIDE ATTRACTION

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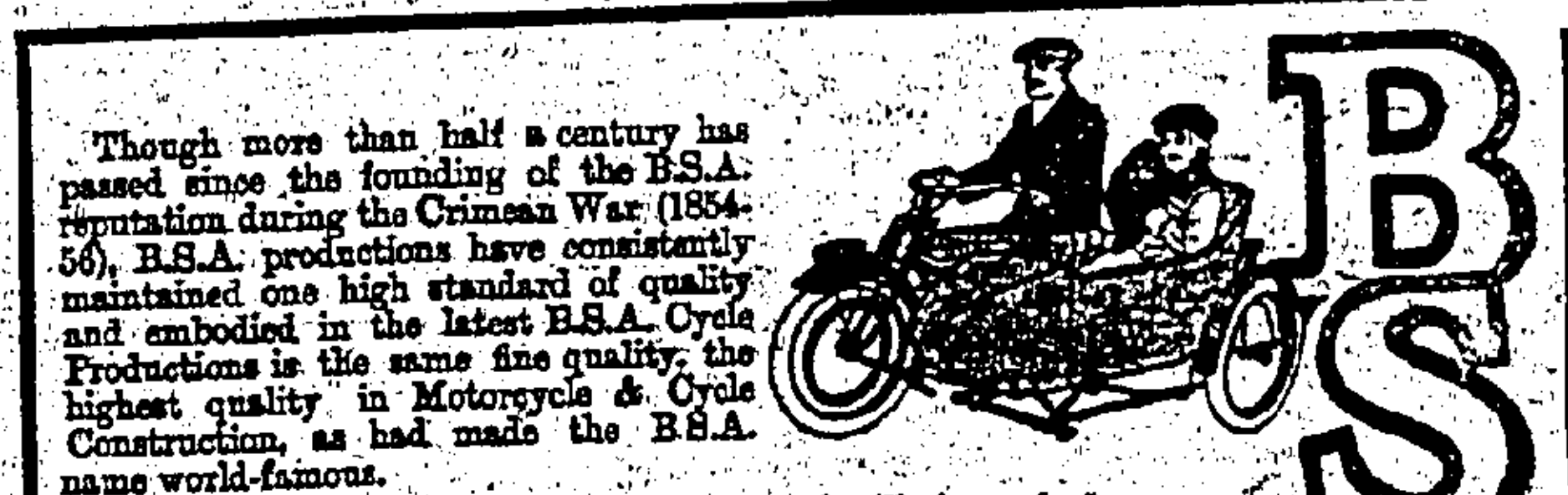
Performed 80 feet in the air on the outside of the Circus.

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PRICES:
Boxes (6 Seats) \$18.00; Boxes (1 Seat) \$3.00; 1st Class Seats, \$2.50;
2nd Class \$2.00; 3rd Class \$1.00; Gallery 50 cts.

Book Your Seats Early at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

[1925]



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B.S.A. Motorcycles & Cycles have been and will always be known as "Perfect in Every Part." This is a worthy description of such excellent machines.

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B.S.A. Successes in Reliability Trials and other Open Competitions and their unparalleled performance on War Service for the Home & Allied Governments is proof that for Reliability, Serviceability & Economy B.S.A. Machines are second to none.

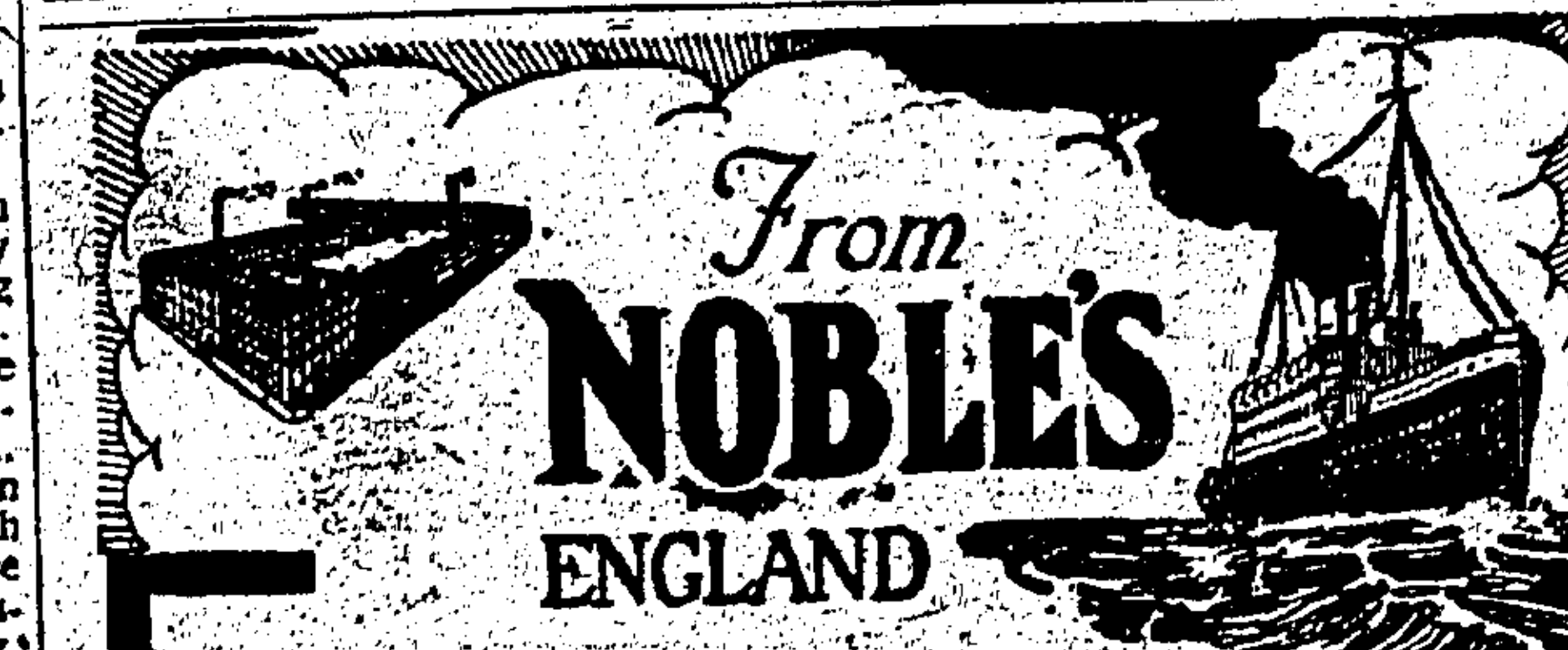
B.S.A. All-Chain Enclosed Drive Motorcycles & Sidecars.

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[1926]



Direct from the Factory to your Home.

Buy all your Dress Requirements and Household Goods from the great British Mail-order House. You will be delighted with the quality and workmanship of the goods, the up-to-date and attractive styles, and the low prices. You can be smartly dressed and yet be economical if you purchase all you need from Noble's.

The New 68-page Catalogue.

Post Free from the "Hong Kong Daily Press," Hong Kong (this saves you the time taken in writing to England in the first place). Send to-day for this beautifully illustrated catalogue—you will find it full of interest and value. It shows you how you can buy all Wearing Apparel for men, women and children, and your Household Requirements at factory prices, thus saving money on every purchase.

Some of the articles illustrated:

Tailor-Made Costumes	Underwear	Made to Measure Suits
Frocks and Coat Frocks	Baby Linen	Overcoats, Waterproofs
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JOHN NOBLE LTD. Manchester, England.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 4.)

MODIFICATION OF TREATY OF PEACE ORDERS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, as amended by the Treaty of Peace (amendment) Order, 1920, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the Order to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the Council went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill being approved without amendment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time, and the Council agreed.

The same procedure was followed in regard to the Bill to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace (Austria) Order, 1920; and the Bill to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Order, 1920. Both Bills were read a second and a third time.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Honourable gentlemen of the Legislative Council.—This is the last meeting I propose to hold this year, as there is no matter of great urgency before us, and I propose therefore, that the next meeting shall be held on Thursday, January 13th, at 2.30 p.m., which is more convenient to members than 10 o'clock, or I understand it to be. The reason why I think it undesirable to hold a meeting in the first week in January is that Mr. Fletcher, to my regret, is leaving us at the end of the month, and I am not sure when Mr. Severn is coming back. There may be a slight inconvenience to meet without a Colonial Secretary.

THE GOVERNOR'S THANKS TO THE COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY added: In winding up the business of the year, I desire to thank you, gentlemen, for the assistance you have given me so ungrudgingly throughout the year. I think we have got through a considerable amount of useful work with a minimum of friction and I am very much indebted to you all for your help.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL VENTRIS.

HIS EXCELLENCY: There remains another word to add. This is the last time we shall have the company of my honourable and gallant friend Major-General Ventriss. He has been a member of this Council for five and a half years and the value of his services to the Colony as Commander of the troops and as a member of this Council are well-known to all of you. I speak for every one present, and for the honourable member who is unavoidably absent, in expressing our regret at the parting, and our most cordial wishes for his happiness in the retirement to which he now returns. (Applause.) In conclusion, gentlemen, I have only to wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

H.E. Major-General F. Ventriss, speaking with some emotion, said: I thank your Excellency for your very kind words, which, I feel, are somewhat undeserved. I consider it an honour and a privilege to have served on this Council so long, and for the rest of my life I shall take an interest in the progress of the Colony of Hongkong and of her great neighbour China. I do not know that I shall be in order if I once more exhort from this place, those young men of the Colony who have not yet joined the Volunteer Corps to follow the example of the men in the Straits Settlements, and do so at once. (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY: The Council will adjourn till January 13th.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding:—

A RAILWAY VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$238 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Tyres for Engines, Carriages and Wagons.

The CHAIRMAN said: The vote was \$2,000 odd and the bill is the amount in excess.

A RAILWAY VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, (3) Quarters for European Officers, Leighton Hill.

The CHAIRMAN: This is simply due to the fact that more work has been in done, it was pushed forward faster than was expected.

POLICE CLOTHING.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$25,370 in aid of the vote:—

EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,922 in aid of the vote:—

Governor, Other Charges:—
Electric Fans and Light for Public Rooms.....\$ 494.00
Incidental Expenses.....\$ 2,222.00
Special Expenditure, Furniture.....1,206.00
Total.....\$3,922.00

The CHAIRMAN: The votes are \$200, \$2,000, and \$10,000. A great deal of furnishing was required and these supplemental sums were asked for.

P.W.D. EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$950 in aid of the vote:—

Public Works, Other Charges:—
Incidental Expenses.....\$ 750.00
Electric Fans and Light.....200.00
Total.....\$950.00

The CHAIRMAN: This is due to increased staff and consumption of current.

INCREASED COST OF LABOUR.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$17,100 in aid of the vote:—

Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Water Works:—
(18) Maintenance of City and Hill District.....\$15,000.00
(20) Maintenance of Shaikwan Hill District.....100.00
(22) Water Account, (Meters, etc.).....2,000.00
Total.....\$17,100.00

The CHAIRMAN: The first two votes are entirely due to the increased cost of labour. In regard to meters, there has been a larger demand for water supply, and, of course, meters bring in revenue.

PEAK WATER SUPPLY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$800 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Water Works (43) Peak Distribution System:—Substitution of 3" and 4" mains for existing 3" from Victoria Gap to R.B.L. 73.

FIRE BRIGADE VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,200 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, Fire Brigade, Other Charges, Repairs to Floating Engines.

The CHAIRMAN: Two more engines have been brought out and this supplemental sum is required.

TSMISHATSUI FIRE STATION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$4,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Buildings, (48) Fire Station, Tsimshatsui. The CHAIRMAN: In the original estimate various things were not included, such as fittings and paving, and this extra sum is required to complete the work.

TSMISHATSUI POLICE STATION EXTENSIONS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$8,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Buildings, (50) Tsimshatsui Police Station Extensions.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote was \$38,000. It was found when the walls were uncovered for the purpose of putting on another story that they were of thin blue bricks, and they had practically to be rebuilt. The floor of the sergeants' mess had to be re-made and the roof over the inspectors' quarters had to be renewed in concrete.

STORM DAMAGE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$6,800 in aid of the vote:—

Miscellaneous:—
(34) Typhoon and Rainstorm Damages.....\$1,700.00
New Territories, Miscellaneous:—
(45) Typhoon and Rainstorm Damages.....5,100.00
Total.....\$6,800.00

The CHAIRMAN: This vote is practically entirely due to damage to roads by the heavy rains in September.

MORE WORK DONE THAN ANTICIPATED.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$19,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, (3) Quarters for European Officers, Leighton Hill.

The CHAIRMAN: This is simply due to the fact that more work has been in done, it was pushed forward faster than was expected.

POLICE CLOTHING.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$25,370 in aid of the vote:—

A—Police, Other Charges:—
Arms.....\$ 60.00
Clothing and Accoutrements.....22,500.00
Coolie Hire.....200.00
Interpretation Fees.....40.00
Light and Electric Fans.....2,700.00
Small Stores.....250.00
Substance of Prisoners.....100.00
Total.....\$25,370.00

The CHAIRMAN: The main sum is \$22,500 for clothing. This sum includes winter clothing for the Chinese police who have been recently put into similar uniform to the rest of the Force.

THE PORT HEALTH OFFICE'S LAUNCH.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,525 in aid of the vote Medical Department, Office of Health Officer of Port, Other Charges, Launch, Repairs.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is \$1,400, but the launch had to be repaired this year.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before His Honour the Puisne Judge, (MR. JUSTICE WOOD)).

BREACH OF CONTRACT ALLEGATION.

The Chu Kyok Trading Company proceeded against Kwong Cheong to recover \$724 damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs in respect of a breach of contract. The contract was for the supply of 150 bales of gunny bags.

Mr. F. Mason conducted the case for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Mr. Mason stated that the contract was signed on March 30th, 1920, and it had been agreed that plaintiffs should supply 150 gunny bags weighing about 2½ lbs. each. The first shipment of 50 bales arrived about July 1st, another on July 7th, and the remainder on July 24th. Defendants were notified to this effect and given a permit to inspect, together with market prices on the dates of arrival. The first shipment was taken delivery of, but the remaining 100 bales were not taken. At the time the market had risen and was slightly in favour of plaintiffs. Defendants alleged that the bags were underweight and not up to the specifications contracted for. The tallyman had weighed the bags and found them, in many instances, considerably overweight.

Mr. Gardiner: Our inspection showed that only 34 bales in one godown and 10 in another were up to the required standard.

Mr. Gardiner said that his client was disputing both the rights of the plaintiff to sue, and the amount of his claim. Under the contract, they could demand that the whole of the quantity contracted for be delivered at once. They had, to be sure, accepted delivery of 50 bales, but that did not interfere with their right to demand that the remainder be delivered in one consignment. This was what the plaintiff was unable to do.

His Lordship: Then you admit having taken delivery of 50 bales?—Yes.

The case was adjourned until January 6th.

STOWAWAYS FROM MANILA.

ESCAPE OF MONEYLESS YOUTHS.

An American youth, named William Angus, and three Filipinos were charged before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being stowaways on the United States Shipping Board steamer *Delight*, from Manila.

All four pleaded guilty. Their explanation was that they wanted to get to the United States, but had no money. Inspector Spear, of the Water Police, said the youths gave themselves up to the Captain, twelve hours out at sea, and asked for food. On arriving here they were handed over to the Police. He took them to the American Consul who said he would look after the youths. They had no money.

The Captain of the ship said two of the defendants had passports, and if the Court was agreeable he would sign them on for the return trip. The other two, of course, would have to be sent back by the American Consulate.

The Magistrate remarked that the regulation was made to protect shipping companies, and if the Company did not press the charge he would not send the youths to gaol—it would do them no good. He would discharge them with a caution on the understanding that the American Consul would be informed and the defendants removed from Hongkong.

DISTURBANCE IN A HOTEL.

WEST INDIAN BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, yesterday, a West Indian from Kingston, Jamaica, locally employed was summoned for disorderly behaviour in the public bar of the King Edward Hotel and with damaging a marble-topped table. The defendant said he admitted being drunk but denied breaking the table.

Inspector Blackman said the bar boy refused to serve the accused because he was in an advanced stage of intoxication. This made the accused annoyed and he created a disturbance. When he kicked the table over the marble-top was cracked.

Mr. J. Wittich, manager of the King Edward Hotel, said the accused insisted on being meddlesome.

The Magistrate said he did not think that the accused had deliberately damaged the table.

Mr. Wittich agreed that the accused did not seem to know what he was doing. The Magistrate ordered the accused to pay the hotel proprietors \$10 as compensation and a fine of \$5.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ROBBED.

BOWEN ROAD: OUTRAGE.

Whilst a Chinese school girl and her boy cousin were sitting on a bench on Bowen Road, overlooking the Protestant Cemetery, on December 22nd, two armed men came down the hillside and robbed the girl of her jewellery, valued at \$195. The highwaymen then made off in an easterly direction. A few minutes later Traffic Inspector Garrod and Sergeant Alexander passed in a motor-cycle. The boy and the girl told them what had happened and they went in the direction taken by the robbers but could not find them.

A NAVAL DEBATING SOCIETY.

DISCUSS A GOOD DINNER.

The first dinner of the Debating Society which exists for officers and crew of H.M.S. *Titanic* and *Submarines* was held on Tuesday evening, 21st instant, at the Astor House Hotel, the guests of the evening being Captain Averel Somerville, D.S.O., R.N.

Seated at the table were:—The President, Rev. Gordon W. B. Stott; Captain A. Somerville and W. Norton; A. J. Clarke and J. H. Jaggard; C. Blackford and T. Josey; A. Tordoff and F. Douglas; E. Rivett and F. Watkins; H. Drury and D. Richardson; A. Burling and H. Moore; G. Crouch.

After the toast, "The King" had been proposed by the President, the toast of "Our Guest" was submitted by A. J. Clarke, who remarked in the course of his speech that it was only of recent date that officers and lower deck were to be found dining together. Surely democracy, he said, was coming into its own in the Service, but it would not make the men less loyal. They were staunch and true loyalists for all that. Captain Somerville briefly replied, expressing thanks for the tribute paid him and wishing the Society success.

W. Norton proposed the toast of "The Society," saying that though the society was still young it was a real thriving concern and its members could congratulate themselves on having made it a huge success.

J. H. Jaggard proposed a toast to "The Home Folk" which was received with enthusiasm.

After dinner, all present joined in an impromptu smoker and dance with great zest. Corporal Douglas opened with a comic song "Silly Ass" following up with the "Foreword" as an encore. Stoker Moore then sang "Last night was the end of the world." Leading Seaman Blackford followed, rendering the song "Till we meet again." The guests and the President then left to a hearty rendering of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Songs by Leading Signaller Clarke, Stoker Watkins and Leading Telegraphist Norton were interspersed with the dances, the evening being brought to a close by the joining of hands and singing of "For Auld Lang Syne." This, the first dinner, was voted by all present a huge success, and afterwards the National Anthem was sung.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY v. CLUB DE RECREIO.

The following will represent the University in the above friendly match to be played on the University ground on Monday, 27th instant, at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—D. K. Bony (capt.), S. S. Cheah, O. H. Yee, S. H. Ong, B. C. Lee, T. O. Yow, E. H. Lim, M. K. Yee, M. B. Osman, H. M. Sze, W. Yuen.

FOOTBALL.

BOXING DAY CHARITY MATCH.

Under the auspices of the Hongkong Football Association a grand Charity match has been arranged for Monday, December 27th, at 4 p.m., on the Club Ground. The match will be between two teams representative of the civilian teams in the Colony and of all the Service teams playing in any League. Teams:—

CIVILIANS:—Roger (Club); Wheeler (Kowloon) and Chan So (South China); Leung Yik-long (S.C.A.); Forbes (Police); and McPhail (Club); Hamilton (Club); MacTavish (Club); captain, Robertson (Police); J. Clark (Police) and Evelyn (Kowloon).

SERVICE:—Erpen (Wills); Barrett (Carlisle); and Edwards (Hawking); Wilson ("Curley"), Sergeant ("Ambrose"), captain, and Glasgow (R.G.A.); Savage ("Ambrose"); Downs ("Ambrose"); Cook ("Curlew"); Wetherley ("Curley") and Amor (Wills).

The civilians will play in white and the Services in blue. The proceeds are to go to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blind Soldiers and Sailors.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The following is the draw for the play-off of those who qualified for the Captain's Cup 1920:—

W. D. Kraft (3) v. B. M. Smith (10); F. S. Harrison (4) v. H. G. Bagnall (10); Bye T. R. Chasels (6) v. P. T. Rigour (12); Bye F. Maithland (11) v. F. A. Dinsdale (14); N. L. Smith (7) v. D. Reid (18); D. J. Valentine (8) v. J. E. Warner (6).

Conditions:—18 holes match play over Old Course, Fanning, 1 of difference between above stated handicaps. First and 2nd rounds to be completed by 17th January, semi-final by 24th January, and final by 31st January.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDER BY LIEUT. COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

PARADES. Parades will not be held during week ending Saturday, January 1st, 1921.

MUSKETRY.

Part I. Instructional Practices will be held on Sunday, January 2nd, 1921, at King's Park Range, at 10 a.m. All members of Corps who have not yet completed Part I, should attend on this date.

G. F. E. Rawson, Lt.-Major, H.K.V.D.C. Hongkong, December 24th, 1920.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

XMAS GIFTS

FIRST

FLOOR

For LADIES

TRINKET BOXES
TOILET SETS
CARD CASES
MANICURE SETS
HAND BAGS
SILVER PURSES
SCENT BOTTLES
PUFF BOXES

For GENTS.

HAIR BRUSHES
CIGARETTE CASES
CIGAR BOXES
GILLETTE RAZORS
GOLF CLUBS
BRIDGE BOXES
FLASKS
CIGAR CUTTERS

For CHILDREN

MECCANO SETS
SCOUT CARDS
BOYS' BOXING GLOVES
CRICKET SETS
FOOTBALLS
SCOOTERS
FRETWORK SETS
WHEEL BARROWS
ENGINES

DOLLS PRAMS
GOLLIWOGS
MOTOR CARS
TEDDY BEARS
ROCKING HORSES
ELEPHANTS
POCKET KNIVES
TOY BRICKS
BONS-BONS

INDOOR GAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.

OPEN THIS WEEK UNTIL 6 P.M. EACH DAY.

15

JUST ARRIVED

A large consignment of

DOBBIE MCINNESS IMPROVED
BOURDON STEAM PRESSURE AND
VACUUM GAUGES

6" 7" and 8" from 200 lbs to 500 lbs.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741

HONGKONG.

[429]

PIANOS

"BABY" GRAND & UPRIGHT

By

CHICKERING,
BROADWOOD,
COLLIARD & COLLARD,
ALLISON &
HAMILTON.

THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

107, D'ARCADE

Powell

TELEPHONE 3143.

X'MAS PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have received a choice selection of
Men's Wear of a pleasing description,
and invite your inspection. Below are
a few suggestions.

Umbrellas,
Gloves,
Ties,
Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes,
Sweaters,
Waistcoats,

Socks in Silk & Wool,
Collar Boxes,
Attache Cases,
Fitted Dressing & Suit Cases,
Walking Sticks,
Jewellery.

SLIPPERS IN FELT & LEATHER.

For the convenience of Customers our establishments will remain OPEN until 6 p.m. during this week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INSURANCE OFFICES.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY and MONDAY, 25th and 27th December, 1920.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.
MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG & CANTON.
Hongkong, December 23rd, 1920. [1920]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

CHARITY MATCH.

in aid of ST. DUNSTON'S HOMES.
CIVILIANS' SERVICES
on MONDAY, December 27th, at 4 p.m.
Happy Valley. Admission, \$1.
J. RALSTON,
Hon. Secretary.
[1920]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1920.

THE BOARD having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 20% (Twenty per cent) free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1920, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 16 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRAANGER.
The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels, as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGER.
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
Hongkong, December 22nd, 1920. [1920]

THE YEE ON YARN COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the CREDITORS of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 8th day of JANUARY, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 36, Hill Street, Victoria, Hongkong, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, pursuant to the provisions of Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911.

At this Meeting the Creditors will be asked to determine whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator appointed by the Company or for the appointment of a Committee of inspection.

Dated the 24th day of December, 1920.

LO KWAN YUNG,
Liquidator.

THE YEE ON YARN Co. Ltd.
[1920]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HECTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after December 23rd.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after Dec. 30th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before Jan. 14th, 1921, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 23rd, 1920. [1920]

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription of a building to be run on M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE, and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilian by a Joint Board of Directors.

Lists may be found at—

Messrs. Lane & Crawford.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.
The Hongkong Club.
Hongkong Cricket Club.
Club Lancers.
Engineers' Institute.
Victoria Recreation Club.
Kowloon Cricket Club.
Kowloon Bowling Club.
Pent Club.
Club de Reccro.
Craigengower Club.

M. J. BREEN,
Hon. Secretary.

War Memorial Committee.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [1920]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, the 25th and MONDAY, the 27th December, 1920.
Hongkong, December 21st, 1920. [1920]

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THIS Office will be entirely CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 25th December, 1920 and 1st JANUARY, 1921. It will be open for all purposes till Noon on MONDAY, the 27th December, 1920. Licensed Warehouse will be entirely closed on those dates.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 21st, 1920. [1920]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, 24th DECEMBER, all Departments will be Open for business until 7 p.m.

Hongkong, December 22nd, 1920. [1920]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 25th DECEMBER, and on MONDAY, 27th DECEMBER, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY will be Open for the purpose of dispensing prescriptions as follows:—
10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.
Hongkong, December 22nd, 1920. [1920]

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Temporary Bonds of CREDIT NATIONAL 1919 LOAN are notified that these bonds have to be exchanged in Paris against definitive bonds before March 1921.

Customers having subscribed through our Branch can apply to our Office for exchange of the said Bonds.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HONGKONG AGENT.

Hongkong, December 14th, 1920. [1920]

NOTICE.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE has to inform the holders of the TEMPORARY BONDS of the Credit National 1919, which have been subscribed through us, that same must be EXCHANGED in our Paris Office for Definitive Bonds before March 1921.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE for 2 Shares Numbers 25692/25693 issued on 22nd May, 1894, in the name of ISMAIL PILLAY MADAB has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before 7th January, 1921, it shall be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, December 11st 1920. [1920]

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED

THREE NUNS MIXTURE

"J. & R. BELL"

MY MIXTURE "DUNHILL"

STANDARD MIXTURE "DUNHILL"

SKIPPER NAVY CUT

"RICHARD LLOYD & SON"

TABACQUERIA FILIPINA.

33-40, Queen's Road, Central.

1946

HONGKONG HOTEL

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1920.

THE attention of patrons is drawn to the fact that the usual Dance will not be held at the Hotel on the above date, as the entire accommodation has been booked from 9.30 P.M. for the "A. H. HALL" to be given by Lt.-Col. J. R. WIDHAM and Officers of the 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).

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PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Borne P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF.

TO LET

OFFICE ROOM. Immediate possession, on long lease.
Apply Liquidator.
HONGKONG MERCANTILE COMPANY,
Mercantile Bank Building,
7, Queen's Road, Central.
[1948]

TO LET

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 18 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift). "A.B." Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office.
[1948]

TO LET

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor. ROOM No. 1. Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office.
[1923]

WANTED.

FROM FRIDAY, for one or two years. Fully furnished five or six-roomed HOUSE. Middle levels preferred.
Apply to—
Box 1931,
Care of Daily Press Office.
[1931]

WANTED.

MOTOR LAUNCH 55/30 ft., with speed of 10 knots. Must have good reliable engine and would be preferred with small cabin. Write with full particulars and price to—
Box 1947,
Care of Daily Press Office.
[1947]

WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE of the Chinese Government Railway invites sealed proposals of BRIDGE CONTRACTORS for Designing and Building a New steel Bridge about 2,900 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to Noon of June 30th, 1921, at the Office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following Offices:

Peking—Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations.

Foreign—Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome, and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with 25.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.
[1919]

THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

at 9.15 P.M. sharp.

Return for a short farewell season of the

BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY

In their repertoire of New Plays

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"

SATURDAY, Dec. 25th—

"ROMANCE"

MONDAY, Dec. 27th—

"ROMANCE"

TUESDAY, Dec. 28th—

"BILLETED"

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29th—

"CAESAR'S WIFE"

THURSDAY, Dec. 30th—

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

Booking Plans Open at MOUTRIE'S

PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

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NAVAL POWERS UNDER HOME RULE.

MR. ASQUITH ON "TAKING ON RISKS"

Mr. Asquith discussed the Irish question, and Liberal policy in relation thereto, in a speech at Cardiff last month. He said that Ireland had become a chaos, and a chaos it was likely to remain. The way of escape was to be found, in his opinion, in seeking an agreed settlement, under which Ireland might obtain, no separation, but self-government in the same sense, neither greater nor less, in which it had been granted to and accepted by our great Dominions. He believed that the ruinous responsibility for the reign of outrages was a small minority both upon the one side and the other. Let them have a truce in what had become the worst form of civil war. Let them seek an agreement. He had never believed that the bulk of the Irish people desired to sever themselves from that great co-partnership which they called the British Empire.

After dealing with fiscal autonomy, foreign relations, and the Army, Mr. Asquith continued that he was abhorred by the thought of having proposed to allow Ireland to equip herself with what was called a Navy—dozens of submarines, and destroyers—which would be a constant menace to our shores, and an invaluable resource in time of war to a potential enemy. He had never suggested or contemplated any of the kind.

He could conceive of no motive, which would lead the statesman of a self-governing Ireland to squander any part of her meagre resources on such a form of expenditure. To suppose that she would want to assume that from the first she was acting in bad faith, and preparing to undermine the settlement to which she had agreed.

DOMINION SAFEGUARDS.

Secondly, in a matter of such gravity, he would take no risks, and leave nothing to chance. He would give Ireland in this, as in other matters, nothing which was not given to the Dominions. He should make it an absolute condition that the Royal Navy should at all times have free access to all Irish ports. He would stipulate further that, if they were ill-advised enough to start a Navy of their own, it must be under the same conditions as those which were agreed to by all the Dominions at the Imperial Conference held in London under his presidency in 1911—conditions which still regulated the status of all the Dominion navies. The most important of those governing conditions were—

(1) These navies only existed for definite purposes, on terms agreed upon between the Imperial and Dominion Governments.

(2) Their discipline and training were based on the King's regulations and the Admiralty instructions applicable to the Royal Navy.

(3) The officers were also officers in the Royal Navy, serving only part of their time in the Dominion Navies.

(4) In all international matters their officers must obey the instructions of the Imperial Government.

(5) In time of war the Dominion Governments agreed to transfer fleets bodily to the control of the Admiralty.

Could anyone who knew and appreciated these facts seriously believe that, to give Ireland the full status of a Dominion would be to create a new danger to the security of our shipping and our shores?

MURDERERS WHO MADE GOOD.

The Bishop of London's statement that two reprieved murderers are now churchwardens has occasioned some comment.

But there is all the difference in the world between the cunning and calculating criminal who compasses the death of a person who is in the way and the crime that results from a sudden blaze of temper or loss of control from a passing "brainstorm."

The officials of the Prisoners' Aid Society could tell some strange stories of murderers who have "made good"—men who have been convicted, reprieved, served many years as convicts, and then under other names come back to respectability again.

The late General Booth once considerably startled King Edward.

His Majesty was chatting with the "General" about the work of the "Army" on the occasion when he visited the headquarters at Clapham.

He particularly noticed an elderly Salvationist with a massive, lion-like head covered with a shock of white hair. "A good face that," said the King. "A lifelong helper, I suppose?"

"No," said the "General," "a murderer; and the refined gentleman who is assisting him is another."

CRIME ASSISTANT.

The late Mr. Charles Bullock, when Assistant Commissioner at New Scotland Yard, went on one occasion to the reading-room of the British Museum.

His attention was attracted by a scholarly-looking man seated at one of the tables. He was engaged in translating some Greek.

Mr. Bullock recognised him as a man who had been sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, reprieved and released after serving fifteen years. While still "on licence," he obtained work as a translator and joined a North London church, where he became a sidesman. The vicar had not the slightest idea of his identity.

At Prebendary Carlisle's golden wedding there was a unique gift. It was purchased by five reprieved murderers and eighteen other convicts. Each of the murderers had secured an honourable footing in business life again.

George Augustus Sala once had an uncanny experience. He advertised for a man to help him with some literary work and engaged an elderly man with a thoughtful, rather worn face. Particularly the sad eyes of his assistant impressed him. He gave perfect satisfaction.

One day Sala wrote up an account of a murder for a series of articles on crime. His assistant pointed out a trifling error in a case of murder. Sala was positive that he was correct.

"Oh, no," said the assistant. "I know you are not. For, you see, I happen to be the murderer."

The late Mr. Baxter, the coroner, held an inquest at Whitechapel on a young woman who was murdered by her lover. He was afterwards convicted, but reprieved. Twenty years later Mr. Baxter was passing by the Tower of London when a man stopped him.

"How do you do, Mr. Baxter?" he said. "I don't know you, I'm afraid," was the response.

"But twenty years ago your jury returned a verdict of 'Willful murder,' against me. Am I now in a good way of business in the next street to where this crime was committed?"

IMPRESSIONS OF ITALY. GASPING FOR COAL.

INDUSTRIAL POSITION ANALYSED.

(BY THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE HARRIS, M.P.) Having just returned from some weeks in Italy, I have brought with me some mixed impressions of our Italian comrades in the Great War. I do not put them forward in any spirit of dogmatism; but I made close inquiry in regard to the Italian standard of living in the industrial areas, as in regard to present problems and the Italian way of looking at them.

The Italians are a light-hearted and buoyant sort of folk. If at times somewhat inconsequential. Like the volcanic country in which they live, they have not yet shaken themselves down into their ultimate shape or form. They are now in a ferment—excitable to the point of speaking as much with the hand as with the tongue. They are also at present in trouble. The exchange at 80 lire to the pound is an index of the monetary measure of that trouble. But in many ways it is viable to the naked eye. Strikes are rife, transport is bad, roads are out of repair, public vehicles are ramshackle, and the rain comes through the roofs of the railway stations. There is no money to match goods these days, although there is much more new building going on than in Great Britain.

The public services are run at a loss, a bread subsidy runs into millions of lire a year, the public debt into fabulous millions, and, in fact, under all the rules of finance, bankruptcy stares Italy in the face. But for abundance of fruit and grain in a sunny climate, Italy would be in a parlous state. War has fallen with special severity on a country which has few essentials to successful modern industry and recovery from the blow has been retarded by the industrial upheavals in the northern cities and the terrible scarcity and high price of coal, the latter being due, of course, almost entirely to the diminished production and therefore the diminished export from this country.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

Italians are naturally irritated, and are not disposed to make allowances for the troubles of other peoples. There are some who regard their present plight in spirit of mingled self-pity and pride as a country bearing burdens which should be borne on other shoulders.

"Italy has been at war," she has been cold-shouldered by her comrades in arms, her legitimate claims have been made subject to unjust and uninformed criticism, and she is left to bear what ought to have been common burdens." This is the sort of thing I heard from various quarters and it has a special bearing on the existing industrial and social unrest. The railway train I met, an acquaintance whom I knew to be a person of considerable influence with workmen, and we discussed the situation, especially in regard to Italian labour in its attitude to other countries, as well as to the industrial conditions at home. He was incensed against France, which country he regarded as specially imperialistic and chauvinistic.

But of England he spoke more in sorrow than in anger. "What," he said, "is the attitude of England towards Italy?" I said that England's attitude was now, as it had always been, one of friendliness towards Italy. "Why, then," he said, "does not England help Italy with raw materials?"

I explained our own difficulties to him, and reminded him that England also had been made poorer by the war. "But why," he urged, "does England combat the Russian Revolution?" I told him that if Russia released our prisoners and let us alone we had no desire to interfere, and might even trade with her. But his hope and interest lay in England as the country which might help and guide Italy. England combating the Russian Revolution was, he thought, a bad thing, but that England was not helping Italy was a matter that really hurt him.

"See," he cried, as a train crawled along in the opposite direction, the first track behind the engine laden with wood fuel, "see, the machine is 'fed' with wood. We have no coal. Why does not England send us coal?" I felt some difficulty in defending our limited exportable surplus—now stopped altogether—and the price of it I tried to convey to his mind how difficult it would be for us to fix a price which would differ in different countries; but I was on thin ice, and while I was pursuing him again of our good will he broke in by asking me if I thought that the English workmen would send them more coal if they had a revolution. I told him that the English workmen were waiting tired of talk about revolution, and that the only practical way by which Italy could get more coal was by an increase in the world's supply, on the one hand, and by Italy's ability to pay for it on the other. I am afraid, however, that he took me for a very unprofitable person, although we parted on the best of terms in the hope of meeting again another day.

COAL AND REVOLUTION.

The last question lingered in my mind. Would a revolution bring them more coal? It is a question which raises other questions. I wonder if that idea of more coal by revolution is being instilled by outside agencies, and for ulterior purposes, into the mind of a partly formed and impressionable people. Two or three years ago I would have scouted the suggestion. But many things have happened in the last year or two. Among them is the development of the science and art of propaganda.

I wonder if our mining community—employers and employed—are fully seized with the effect of diminished coal supply upon the condition of Europe. Italy is gasping for coal at any price. Going into the country one can see the wood being cut on all hands. Millions of olive trees have been cut down for fuel. Olive-oil, which to Italians is a daily need, has soared in price. A bottle which would have cost 100 lire in London cost me in Naples 25 lire. This lack of coal is at the root of the many troubles from which Italy is suffering. The whole of the factories at Milan and Turin are again at work under the old conditions except for a substantial increase in wages and in some cases a slight compensation for lack of overtime where work is by the shift. The working day, or shift, is of eight hours, and the wages of mechanics range from 32 to 38 lire per day, labourers from 14 to 15 or 16. Women earn about 14 lire piece-work. The pay of clerks ranges from 400 to 600 lire a month. These figures apply only to the industrial centres. In the South wages are less.

As a condition of the settlement of the recent dispute, the Government has set up a commission of 12 persons equally represent-

ative of both sides, with a Government chairman, to examine the industrial question with a view to drawing up a scheme (for embodied in necessary law) on the basis of mutual satisfaction of control. The workers' claim is for a voice in the determination of profits; purchases, sales, etc. In fact, the Italian industrial situation is working itself out pretty much on the same lines as our own, although approached more from the revolutionary standpoint. Whether the concessions which have been made will be sufficient to keep the peace or not is a matter which only time can tell. It is certain that there is a good deal of smouldering fire in the working class ranks and in Milan and Turin, some understanding between the workers on the public services and the turbulent sections of the community. At the behest of the latter, and because of some wrangle in the Socialist ranks, there was a two hours' strike the other day on the tramways and railways. Every car and coach was stopped, crowds collected in the streets, which were lined by armed soldiers; there was at least one scuffle between Nationalists and Socialists—just outside the hall where we were busy discussing the League of Nations.

MRPS OF ANARCHY.

Then there are the anarchist imps in league with the Russian Bolsheviks. They are out in Italy, as elsewhere, for wrecking everything and everybody. These half-witted creatures indulge in bombs as their contribution to wisdom in the making, but they are not numerous, and nobody seems to take them seriously. We had a taste of their quality at our hotel at Milan, where they planted two bombs at the door of the place and succeeded in smashing doors and breaking a quantity of glass.

There is the Nationalist section represented by D'Annunzio, who is in possession of Fiume in defiance of the Government, but, it is said, with the assent, if not the connivance, of the heads of the Army and Navy. Nobody seems to know what he is aiming at, but one hears vague expressions of concern as to what his next move may be and what will be behind it. Add to all this the shortage goods, the discontent of the workers, who having tasted power are thirsting for more, the ostentatious display of wealth by the few who have rich and their resentment at the efforts being made to tax them, and the result is a state of acute public tension. The state of public feeling has in it the elements of explosion. There are even many who would welcome any change which would bring things to a head, just as there are in our own country those who talk wildly about "fighting it out" without being very clear about whom they are to fight. There is one hopeful feature which will greatly tell in the near future: that the Bolsheviks are at last being painted in their true colours. A delegation of Socialists issued a report on Russia a week or two ago. The delegation had found Russia a welter of misery and starvation under a brutal despotism, and they have said so plainly. Their criticism of Bolshevism is such as to put Mrs. Snowden and Bertrand Russell in the shade, and it has had wide circulation and sobering effect.

The Government have gone a long way to meet demands arising out of the war as well as those from the labour ranks. They are pledged to the measures of mutuality in the workshops already referred to. They are also pledged to tax war

wealth up to a limit of 75 per cent. They have passed a law for "what is called a capital tax, and they are also pledged to levy special taxes on corporations (up to 18 per cent) and on stocks. But there is a prevalent feeling that after all, these efforts to reach the new rich may not succeed. I should say that this feeling of doubt is not altogether without foundation.

A CAPITAL LEVY.

It is not that these promised reforms are mere shop-window dressing, but Italy, like ourselves, gave its war profiteers a long start, and also like ourselves it will find it very difficult to catch them up. Take, for instance, the capital levy. Ten per cent. is to be assessed on a lower limit of fortunes (it is really a tax on wealth amounting to 50,000 lire and 60 per cent. on the largest fortunes. But payment is to be spread over 30 years without any interest accruing. A person with a fortune of 50,000 lire will be called upon, therefore, to pay per year one-twentieth of one-tenth of his 50,000—namely, 500 lire. I fail to see any difference between that and an ordinary increase of income-tax. The so far as it is intended by this means to reach war wealth—or any other wealth—I do not see that any other course could be followed. The wealth, in so far as it has not been spent, has been put into material things, and to realise these into fund money for the tax-gatherer would perhaps cause more trouble than the operation would be worth.

The Government are making a real effort to cope with the difficulties of the situation which has been bequeathed to them. The misfortune of the situation is that the remedies to be applied are necessarily complex and require time to mature. There are old formulas of valuation in regard to the basis of assessment for proposed taxes, there are the daily fluctuations in the rate of exchange, and there are the differences among experts as to the way out. The remedies, therefore, must be slow in materializing. But there is the ever-present shortage of coal and other material, and there are those who want only to foment trouble for ulterior ends. Altogether the Italians have just now a difficult row to hoe. That they may get through it without mishap is the ardent wish of one who knows something of their history and of the sacrifices they have made for unity. I believe they will win through.

WATCH-YOUR WILL.

Executors nowadays (says a writer in a home paper) frequently find it very difficult to carry through the intentions of would-be beneficiaries, owing to the depreciation in the value of securities. Thus they find that wills made many years ago have never been altered to meet the changed conditions. A man with an estate which at the time of his testator was valued at, say, £100,000, is probably only worth now £50,000 or £60,000. He may have specifically bequeathed as much as this for certain beneficiaries, and then directed that the remainder or residue should go to others, always having in mind that this residue would provide a substantial sum for distribution.

When, however, executors come to realise the estate, there is no residue, and the aims of the testator are defeated. It should be the duty of everyone who makes a will to review it from time to time, and especially is it desirable now if the will has not been altered since the outbreak of war.

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, at 2.30 p.m., yesterday. There were present:— His Excellency the Governor (Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, C.B. (General Officer Commanding the Troops in China), Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. C. Mc. Messer, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chattram, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), Hon. Mr. P. Hobson Holyoake, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Page, Hon. Mr. Lau Chiu-pai, Hon. Mr. Ho Yook, Hon. Mr. John Johnston, Hon. Mr. S. B. B. McElenny (Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the following Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under section 3 of the Plants Ordinance, 1920, Ordinance No. 11 of 1920, on the 8th day of December, 1920:—

AZALEAS.

1.—Subject to Regulation No. 2 of these regulations no person shall without lawful excuse sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession or under his custody or control any portion of any azalea whatsoever.

2.—Regulation No. 1 of these regulations shall not apply to the following:—

(a.) Whole plants which were grown outside the Colony and which were imported into the Colony as whole plants.

(b.) Portions of azaleas which were grown in private gardens and which were picked with the consent of the owner or occupier of such gardens.

3.—In any prosecution under these regulations the onus shall be upon the defendant of bringing himself within the exceptions of Regulation No. 2 of these regulations, or of proving lawful excuse, as the case may be.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary by command of H.E. the Governor laid on the table Financial Minutes, Nos. 119 to 124, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary then moved that the Report and the Finance Committee (No. 9) be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

OFFENSIVE TRADE BY-LAWS.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the following amendment of the Offensive Trade By-laws, made by the Sanitary Board on December 7th, be approved by the Council:—

By-laws Nos. 2 and 3 contained in Schedule B of Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1903, and published on page 33 of the Regulations of Hongkong, 1914, under the heading "Offensive Trades" as amended by the Government Notification No. 124 of the 29th March, 1917, are hereby cancelled and the following by-laws are substituted therefor:—

2.—It shall not be lawful to carry on any offensive trade in any premises unless a licence has been issued by the Board under By-law No. 2, nor unless a licence has been issued by authority of the Governor in accordance with the terms of the Crown Lease of the Lot upon which such premises are situate, where such licence is required.

3.—(1.) Every application for a licence shall be made in the form attached to these by-laws. The person so applying shall, if the Board approves, receive a licence from the Board in the form attached to these by-laws, and such person is hereby after referred to as the licensee and shall be responsible for the due performance of these by-laws. Every licence shall expire on the 31st December and shall be for a period not exceeding one year.

(2.) Where a licence is required under the Crown Lease of the Lot upon which the premises are situate such licence will be endorsed on the licence issued by the Board, and signed by the officer duly authorised for that purpose.

The Colonial Secretary said: These by-laws have no new principle embodied in them. They are merely a simplification of the procedure of taking out offensive trades licences.

The Attorney-General seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, an Ordinance to amend the University Ordinance, 1911.

He said:—The objects, and reasons circulated with the Bill explain the clauses in detail, and it is only necessary now to refer to certain general considerations. The draft Bill was communicated to the University Council, and the Council considered it and made certain suggestions, four in all. Three of these suggestions have been adopted, in whole or part, and now appear in the Bill. The Bill is intended to carry out the recommendation of the Commission, recently appointed to inquire into the affairs of the University, and to carry out the decisions of the Government upon those recommendations. The main object of the Bill is to strengthen and improve the financial control of the affairs of the University. The clauses which deal with that point are clauses 8, 23, and another clause 1 shall refer to later. Clause 8 introduces into the University Ordinance a new section which provides for the appointment of a Finance Committee. There is a Finance Committee at present, but it is subordinate to the Council and has no authority of its own and has not, in fact, been consulted on all financial affairs of the University. The Finance Committee which this Bill proposes to establish will be independent of the Council, and no expenditure of any kind, when this Bill is passed, can be undertaken or incurred without the previous approval of that Committee. No investment of any funds belonging to the University can be made without their approval, and no money disbursed without their consent. They will have, in fact, complete control over the finances of the University, and it is believed that will be the best method of ensuring that the future of the University will be properly managed. The list of the persons constituting the Committee will be found in Clause 16 of the Bill, namely, The Treasurer of the University, as Chairman, the Vice-Chancellor, the Colonial Treasurer, the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and a member to be appointed annually by the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. In addition to that, Clause 23 of the Bill, which is a temporary clause, giving the Governor-in-Council, so long as the Clause remains in force, power to reverse any decision or act of any authority in the University, provides additional financial control. An amendment of another portion of the Ordinance makes quite clear, what I think is implied in the present Ordinance—the right of the Council to intervene and veto at any time any decision of the Council, which is the body immediately below the Court in the list of bodies which conduct the affairs of the University.

The main object of the Bill is to improve and strengthen financial control. The Bill also deals with the constitution of the Council and of the Senate. Under the present law it is not necessary that the members of the Finance Committee shall be members, but it has been thought necessary that they should be members, and they have been put on the Council, at least, they are in the draft added to the Council in Clause 14. The Colonial Secretary is also added, because, under the Bill, he will act as Pro-Chancellor in the absence of the Governor. The two Chinese members of this Council are also added to the University Council, and power is given to the Governor to appoint two additional members. These necessary, or desirable, additions would increase the numbers of the Council unduly and certain other members, therefore, have been removed from the list; they are the members at present appointed by the Court and the Senate, and the Director of Public Works. I think it is generally agreed that the smaller executive body is better. It has been suggested that the numbers should be kept up in order to ensure a quorum being obtained; but I venture to think that if the body is small, the members are more likely to be interested in their duties, while with a large body the members are less inclined to remember their duties. In any case, the Council has not been reduced very much in numbers. The Senate, I think, has been shown by experience to be too large as constituted at present, and the members have been reduced by the Bill to 14. The elective principle is maintained by the provision that three members are elected: one by the Board of each Faculty. It is also provided in the Bill that in future the Dean of each Faculty shall be the senior member of the teaching staff of that Faculty. The only other clause I wish to refer to now is Clause 23 which gives the Governor-in-Council power to reverse any decision or act of the Court, Council, Senate, Boards of the Faculties, or Finance Committee and to substitute his own decision or act therefor. The Government feel that in view of the large expenditure of public money involved by the responsibility which the Government has recently assumed, it is bound to maintain, for at least a limited period, a general power of supervision such as is given by this Clause. Other amendments are either formal or of considerably minor importance. I beg to move the first reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE VOLUNTEER ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled an Ordinance to amend the Volunteer Ordinance, 1920.

He said:—This Bill proposes to amend the Volunteer Ordinance, passed in February this year, in accordance with certain suggestions made by the Army Council. The general object of the amendments is to secure greater efficiency and smoother working in the conduct of the Volunteer Force. The particular objects come, I think, under five heads: One is to place upon the General Officer Commanding the Troops the responsibility for the training of the Force in time of peace. The second is to impose on him the duty of commanding it in times of active service. In the third place, the Bill alters somewhat the provisions of the existing law as to the assembling and constitution of Courts-Martial. In the fourth place, it alters the present method of appointment of officers and non-commissioned officers; and in the fifth place, it makes certain amendments in the provisions of the law as regards discipline. Under the existing law, the power of making regulations is vested in the Governor-in-Council; it is thought advisable that that power should be vested in the General Officer Commanding, so as to clearly indicate that the responsibility for the training and efficiency of the Force rests with him. This Bill, therefore, proposes to place that power of making regulations upon the General Officer Commanding, with the approval of the Governor, and the Governor, under the Bill, is required to consult the Administrative Commandant before granting his approval of any proposed Regulations. That is dealt with in Clauses 2 and 4 of the Bill. Clause 7 deals with the second point. Under the existing law, when the Volunteers are called out for actual military service, they are required to perform such services as may be directed by the Governor. In actual practice, no doubt, the service would be directed, in fact, by the military authorities, and the amendment made by this Bill in that section is simply to provide that upon the Force being called out by the Governor the members must perform such services as are required of them under the direction of the General Officer Commanding. The question of Courts-Martial or courts of inquiry is dealt with under Clause 3. The present law provides that a court of inquiry may be assembled by the Governor and in certain cases by the Administrative Commandant and may consist of either officers or volunteers. The Bill provides that the courts of inquiry are to be assembled by the General Officer Commanding and shall consist in future only of officers of the Volunteer Corps. As regards the appointment of officers and non-commissioned officers, the appointment of officers now is, and always has been, vested in the Governor, but, under the Ordinance passed in the early part of this year, provision was made for the submission of names to the Governor on the occurrence of any vacancy in the Corps. It is thought better to revert to the old system under which recommendations for appointment are made by the Administrative Commandant, through the General Officer Commanding, to the Governor, without any election being held or any recommendation being made by the members of the Corps or Company. In the same way, the appointment of non-commissioned officers is now vested again in the Administrative Commandant, without any recommendation being necessary from the members of the Company in which the vacancy has occurred.

The last point dealt with by the Bill is the question of discipline, which is dealt with under the present law in Section 17 of the Ordinance. That Section is defective in two respects; it provides that when the Volunteers are on actual military service or undergoing drill with His Majesty's Regular Forces, the provisions of the Army Act as to discipline shall apply with certain modifications, and one is that no officer or Volunteer shall be subjected for any offence, whatever to the penalty of death. One of the offences in the Army Act is that of murder, so that if a member of the Corps committed murder and was tried by Court-Martial and convicted, there is, so far as I know no penalty which could be awarded him. Paragraph (d.) of Clause 8 of the Bill proposes to except the offence of murder from that provision that Volunteers shall not be subject to the penalty of death. That is a matter, I think, on which there can be no controversy. Section 17 of the existing law also provides that no sentence of a Court-Martial for the trial of a Volunteer shall be carried out until confirmed by the Governor; and that no officer or Volunteer shall be subject to the penalty of death for any offence whatever under the Army Act. It has been pointed out that that might be inconvenient, because the Regular Forces would be subject to a different system of penalties and Court-Martial. It might also be difficult to secure the confirmation of the Governor in any reasonable time. Paragraph (h) therefore proposes to provide that those modifications shall not apply to any members of the Volunteer Force who are on active service outside the limits of the Colony. That seems only reasonable and I would point out that under Sub-section 5, Section 12 of the principal Ordinance no officer or Volunteer is liable to serve beyond the limits of the Colony without his consent. I beg to move the first reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the resolution was carried.

(Continued on page 2.)

Table. Trouble.

How very few people there are who can sit down to table at every meal-time, and eat and enjoy, without discomfort to follow, whatever is put before them.

Nearly all of us are, at times, a little "faddy." Probably it isn't the cooking which is at fault, and probably the food is good, but almost without our knowing it, the stomach revolts, because it is not able to digest this or that kind of food easily and naturally.

Yes! The stomach is at fault! For some reason or other it has lost some of its efficiency, some of its wonderful natural power to change the food we eat into nourishment for the building up of our bodily strength.

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"MURDER BY THE THROAT" IN IRELAND.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

PRIME MINISTER ON REPARATIONS.

If the Lord-Mayor's Show had lacked colour (says *The Times*) there was ample compensation in the Banquet at the Guildhall. Khaki has had its day. Grouped round the table during the preliminary reception in the Library—when there is a chance of expressing one's approval of the popular figures of the hour—are leaders of almost every walk of life, most of them in costumes such as one rarely associates with their daily vocations.

By 7 o'clock all the distinguished guests had been announced, with the exception of the Prime Minister and Mrs. Lloyd George, and there was a delay of a few minutes before the arrival of the Prime Minister. The reception was of the most cordial description, and as the Prime Minister, wearing the 1914 and the Victory Medals, and Mrs. Lloyd George, wearing the plum-coloured ribbon of her office as a Dame of the Order of the British Empire, made their way to the table the cheers were continuous. Discreetly Mr. Lloyd George had paid a respectful nod to the new Lord Mayor, and Lady Mayors, the large company adjourned to the dining hall, where the meal was served with commendable promptitude.

"ON THE RIGHT ROAD."

It was a few minutes after 8 o'clock before the Prime Minister rose to his feet to reply to the toast of his Majesty's Ministers, which had been submitted by the Spanish Ambassador. A remark by the Ambassador about the need of universal and genuine peace served the Prime Minister as a text for the opening part of his address, which, in accordance with custom, was devoted to foreign affairs. Two years ago Mr. Lloyd George was able to announce that the German Army was crushed. Last year he devoted the greater part of his speech to Russia. On this occasion the German Peace Treaty and the Russian situation were the main subjects of the earlier part of his speech.

There were still perils to be faced, he declared, but, nevertheless, things were going right, and in support of his contention the Prime Minister quoted from a report which had just been received from the War Office with regard to the way in which the Germans were carrying out the disarmament clauses of the Peace Treaty. The German Army has practically disappeared; the Army has been reduced below 100,000 men and is rapidly on the way to the figure of 100,000 specified in the Treaty; the big guns are substantially all surrendered, but there are still too many rifles at large, though these the Prime Minister feels are a greater menace to the internal peace of Germany than to the peace of her neighbours.

As to reparations, the Prime Minister indicated that proposals by Germany for liquidating her obligations would be examined by conferences of experts on behalf of Germany and of the Allies, and he looked forward with great hope and confidence to really tangible results. Reading from his notes, Mr. Lloyd George declared that if Germany was ready to repair devastated regions and not devastated reputations, a solution would be found. The Prime Minister had little to say now to say. Bolshevism was a passing phase, too impossible, ludicrous and crazy to survive, but it might be followed by a generation of anarchy which might poison all the nations of the world. It was for that reason that the Government had persevered in its efforts to secure peace, but "we have been dealing with men who do not realize how important it is that they should respect their own obligations." Still they would persevere, because they realized the danger of a Russia sordid with anarchy.

REPRISALS AND MURDER.

With Germany and Russia out of the way, Mr. Lloyd George was able to glance at the industrial situation, with particular reference to the coal strike, which had revealed, in his opinion, a better temper on all sides. There had been a real anxiety on the part of the leaders of the men to secure an honourable settlement, and there had been no desire to exploit a tremendous industrial quarrel as an attack on the institutions of the country. At the same time, the heavy vote of the men against a settlement showed that there was still an atmosphere of suspicion even with their own leaders, and that must be removed by giving the workers confidence in the present form of government. His declaration that the country would not allow itself to be intimidated by any section of the community was loudly cheered, as was his further point that all sections must be treated fairly. The extremists of both sides—those who wanted direct action and those who saw in every strike a chance to smash the unions—were a pestilence to society. They could not have industrial security without confidence, and which peace both at home and abroad was founded.

And as the Prime Minister came to the most difficult part of his speech, the Irish situation. In optimistic vein he declared that while they had witnessed a spectacle of organized assassination of the most cowardly character, Ireland would soon be less disturbed. "We have murder by the throat," he exclaimed, and they should not pay too much heed to the vivid descriptions of partition, the horror of what they called "reprisals," and slurred over the horror of murder. Brave men were tracking down murder in the dark and seeking danger in order to stamp it out. Until the present conspiracy of murder was suppressed there was no hope of the real peace or collaboration in Ireland which everybody desired. No civilization could permit the defence of the elementary rules of existence, and if this was not done, they must apply some of the rules of war.

It was, remarked the Prime Minister, men who were found behind the lines in civilian clothes, and with "murderous weapons were summarily dealt with, and the same rule applied to men with explosive bullets. "We are offering Ireland," was Mr. Lloyd George's last point, "not subjection but equality, not servitude but partnership."

Mr. Lloyd George spoke for 40 minutes.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM KOBE & MOU.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by Dec. 24th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, December 23rd, 1920. [1924]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Nov. 20th.

Goods not cleared by Dec. 28th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Thursday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, December 21st, 1920. [1920]

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before Dec. 22nd.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Dec. 28th, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Jan. 7th, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Dec. 28th, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

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Hongkong, December 22nd, 1920. [1924]



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SALES				SUN 12/10/1910			
MANILA	SHANGHAI & KOBE	"LOONGSANG" .. Fr.	24th Dec.	3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"KUMSANG" .. Sat.	25th Dec.	D'light	
SHANGHAI	..	..	..	"KWONGSANG" .. Sun.	26th Dec.	D'light
KOBE	..	..	..	"LAUSANG" .. Wed.	28th Dec.	D'light
BAIFONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG" .. Wed.	29th Dec.	10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	"TUNGSEING" .. Thurs.	30th Dec.	D'light	

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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
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FOCH'S CHARGES DENIED.

M. ANDRE TARDIEU DEFENDS M. CLEMENCEAU.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, November 26th.

The controversy, excited by M. Andre Tardieu's article and inflamed by Marshal Foch's rejoinder is now in full blast.

In accordance with their personal or political predilections, journalists and publicists are entering the lists as champions either for M. Clemenceau or Marshal Foch. Some intemperate phrases are being written, and it is indeed pitiable that this controversy should have arisen just at a time when the whole of France should have been united in paying homage to the millions of fallen heroes of whom the "point d'honneur" is the symbol.

In the *Petit Journal* M. Tardieu returns to the charge, and declares that Marshal Foch is entirely wrong in thinking that M. Clemenceau was hostile to his appointment to the Supreme Command.

I was at this time (writes M. Tardieu) French High Commissioner to the United States, and I can tell you this: since the previous January I had been instructed by M. Clemenceau to work with the American Government for the institution of a unified command, and if I were asked "Who?" to answer "Foch" I find it, therefore, rather difficult to believe that M. Clemenceau should have taken a different attitude.

M. Tardieu goes on to recall how, when two months later occurred the disaster on the Chemin des Dames, M. Clemenceau in the Chamber warmly affirmed his confidence in the Allied chief, whom certain Deputies wished to replace.

On that date it was the firmness of M. Clemenceau and that alone which for the good of the victory and the safety of France insisted on the command of Marshal Foch.

M. Tardieu again denies that Marshal Foch had no opportunities of defending his views, and says he expressed them in writing in his notes on November 25th, 1918, January 10th and March 31st, 1919, and verbally on March 31st, April 22nd, and May 8th. Moreover he asserts when Marshal Foch showed himself hostile in April to the project of bringing the German and the leaders of the Allied Governments, thinking he was acting out of his province, demanded his replacement by another French general.

Twice M. Clemenceau used all his powers to defend the Marshal, and twice he declared that as long as he was in power Marshal Foch should not be touched. He carried the day. And it was M. Clemenceau again who, in the following December, obtained, after a long discussion, the appointment of Marshal Foch as chief of the permanent military organization at Versailles.

While M. Barthou in the *Matin* defends Marshal Foch, M. Gustave Hervé in the *Vieille* cries loudly, "Silence dans les rangs."

RETURN JOURNEY THROUGH TIME?

DEAN INGE STARTS A HARE.

Is there anything in the nature of things to forbid a return journey through time? Dean Inge started this hare, to use his own words, in his presidential address, "The Time Series Reversible!" to the Aristotelian Society in the Conference Hall of the University of London. He frankly confessed that he made no attempt to reach a definite conclusion.

"I have not discovered Mr. H. G. Wells's time machine," he said, "and if I had I should lose my trip by being unable to make up my mind whether to go backwards or forwards."

"Is there any objection," the Dean asked, "to thinking that what we call past and future are merely parts of our 'elsewhere'?" We do not suppose, as we travel to Scotland, that Carlisle must pass out of existence before Carlisle can become real; we know that before long when we are returning to our duties, we shall pass these stations in the reverse order.

UNCHANGEABLE SERIES.

Similarly, the year 1900 and the year 1930 may be equally real, each holding its fixed position in an unchangeable series. We happen to be moving away from 1900 and towards 1930, just as the earth happens to revolve in one direction and not in the other.

"I suppose that no explanation is available of the direction of the earth round the sun, or of the moon round the earth, a direction which is reversed in the motion of certain satellites, or of the linear motion of the whole solar system. We cannot, therefore, expect to explain why we are moving forwards and not backwards through time."

He referred to the cinema as having made it easier for us to imagine movement in the opposite direction. "It is the will," he said, "which seems to be involved in the time-series, and to commit us to travelling in one direction only."

The time-succession seemed to him to belong to a half-world and to share its self-contradictions.

"We are partly in this 'half-world,'" said the Dean, "and partly out of it. We are enough out of it to know that we are blind on one side which we never should know if time were real and we inside it."

"MISSING LINK" HUNT.

PATRICIAN-NOSED SURVIVALS OF PAST IN CHINA.

New York, Nov. 4. The expedition sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History, which will set forth for China next February, will search not only for fossils of the ape-man, regarded by biologists as the "missing link" in the chain of evolution, but will study the aboriginal tribes now said to be fast disappearing in China.

Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, who will lead the expedition, says that these aborigines, with whom he has hunted, are totally unlike Chinese; having tall and slender bodies, long faces, patrician noses, and other characteristics of Caucasian blood.

Mr. Andrews says that scientific men are now agreed in the belief that the oldest remains of man, and of many periphrastic remains of man, and of many beasts lie somewhere within the great Central Asiatic plateau, where few white men have ever penetrated. -Reuter.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ESBJERG (DENMARK)
"CITY OF FLORENCE" 7th Feb.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

or to Messrs & Co. Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"KWANGSI"	On 24th Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 25th Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 25th Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 25th Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 25th Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 25th Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 25th Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 25th Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 25th Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 25th Dec. 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wanning.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	MONDAY, Dec. 27th at 12 Noon.
"HAICHONG"	—	Capt. W. C. Passmore	WED. DAY, Dec. 29th at 12 Noon.
"HAICHONG"	—	Capt. J. S. Thompson	TUESDAY, Jan. 4th at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ROMBO"	—	via Suez	30th Dec.
"CITY OF AGRA"	—	via Panama	7th Jan.
"LAOMEDON"	—	via Suez	15th Jan.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG, HONGKONG AND CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BORNEO, ORILON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MADEIRA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

SS.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"RICHIA"	4,700	1st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BREMEN"	11,500	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"DILWARA"	5,800	11th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"BANCA" (Cargo)	6,000	18th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"FLASSY"	7,245	22nd Jan.	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	4th Feb.	do.
"DUNERA"	8,400	7th Feb.	Sydney, Colombo, & Bombay.
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,300	14th Feb.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA" 7,000 25th Dec. (Calcutta via S'pore & B'goun).

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"KANOWA"	7,100	18th Feb.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
			Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"BANCA" (Cargo)	5,000	25th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"FLASSY"	7,245	22nd Dec. D'light	Shanghai, Moji & Kote
"DILWARA"	5,800	29th Dec.	Shanghai only.
"EASTERN"	4,000	4th Jan.	Japan direct.
"DELTA"	8,000	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets.
Nagasaki to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"HAYRE MARU" ... Wednesday, 26th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"PANAMA MARU" ... Sunday, 9th Jan.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 24th Dec.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA
via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"ARABIA MARU" ... Wednesday, 29th Dec.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuba.
"AMUR MARU" ... 27th Jan. 1921.

NEW ORLEANS LINE
"HAMBURG MARU" ... Monday, 7th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NANKING MARU" ... Thursday, 7th Feb.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"KAIO MARU" ... Sunday, 26th Dec.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"BORHU MARU" ... Thursday, 30th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Lt. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN" 27th Dec. ... 2nd Jan. 1921.

Sailings Subject to Alteration.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For Freight and Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMER	TONS	DATE DEPARTURE
"SHINRYU MARU"	20,000	... Dec. 31st.
"SHINRYU MARU"	20,000	... Jan. 15th.
"SHINRYU MARU"	20,000	... Feb. 7th.
"SHINRYU MARU"	20,000	... Feb. 24th.
"KORU MARU"	20,000	... Mar. 7th.

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLISA, ORE, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Through by TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMER	TONS	DATE DEPARTURE
"KIYO MARU"	17,500	Jan. 15th, 1921.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 28th Dec.
	"ARMAND BEHIO" ... 10,000	On or about 16th Jan.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 8th Feb.

MARSHALLS via BANGKOK, COLOMBO, DUBOUL, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 31st Dec.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Jan.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Lines Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Dairen)

"CROSEKEYS" ... About Dec. 27th.

"EDMORE" ... About Jan. 24th.

Calling at Shanghai and Dairen

For PORTLAND direct (Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"MONTAGUE" ... About Dec. 24th.

"PAWLET" ... About Mar. 7th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "CITY OF BERKELEY" about 24th Dec.

S.S. "SURUGA" ... about 24th Dec.

For HAVANA CUBA.

S.S. "CITY OF BERKELEY" about 24th Dec.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC. THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478

AGENTS

5th Floor

HONG KONG

1774

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" January 13th.

"VICTORIA" February 10th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

Agents,

113, Cross Street, Central.

